Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 35 with the following amended paragraph:

-- FIGURE 2 shows a cross-section of the left frame jamb 16 in a conventional jamb assembly, taken at 2-2 of FIGURE 1. Other than adaptation for hinges rather than for the strike, the hinge jamb, in the embodiments discussed herein, typically can be structurally the same as the strike jamb. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

-- As illustrated in FIGURE 2, jamb 16 includes an inner flange 28 which is disposed inwardly in the building when the door assembly is installed in a building. Jamb 16 further includes an outer flange 30 which is disposed outwardly of the building when the door assembly is installed in the building. Inner and outer flanges 28, 30 are connected to each other by a jamb face plate 32 which runs generally perpendicular to flanges 28, 30. Jamb face plate 32 has an exterior rabbet section 34, an interior rabbet section 36, and a door stop 38 between the interior ~~inside~~ and exterior ~~outside~~ rabbet sections. Rabbet sections 34, 36, and door stop 38 run generally perpendicular to flanges 28, 30. Flanges 28, 30 each include an in-turned flange end 40 which defines an empty space 42 between the distal end 43 of the respective in-turned flange end, and the main body of the respective flange 28 or 30. In some embodiments of jamb 16, 18, distal ends 43 of flanges 28, 30 are omitted. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

-- A first conventional (not the invention) out-swing door frame assembly, ready to be installed in a metal frame building, is illustrated in cross-section in FIGURE 3. As seen in FIGURE 3, an open-sided C-channel 44 is mounted to e.g. a jamb 16, e.g. to the jamb illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2, at in-turned flange ends 40, using screws 46. Typically, the C-channel and jamb are shipped separately to the construction site, and are assembled to each other at the construction site to form the jamb assembly shown. After the jamb and C-channel are so assembled at the construction site, the open side of the C-channel receives a bottom anchor which secures the C-channel into the e.g.

concrete floor (not shown) and a top anchor which ~~receives~~ secures the C-channel into a top girt through apertures 50. Flange 48 of the C-channel is then used for attaching the exterior metal panel 51 to the building using fasteners 52. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Such door assembly is mounted in a building rough opening by first inserting the brackets 58 in the open sides of the jambs at spaced locations along the lengths of the respective jambs. Brackets 58 are used in both left and right jambs 16, 18, and are optional in header jamb 20. Prior to inserting the door assembly into the rough opening, legs 62 are twisted about 90 degrees and, on e.g. the inner side of the door assembly, are bent so as to clear the rough opening. As used here, ~~inner~~ "inner" means relative to the interior of the building. Then, the door assembly is inserted/tipped into the rough opening, and legs 62 are bent to conform to the surfaces of the corresponding frame members, such as studs 54. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Shims are inserted between the door jamb assembly and the building members, to properly align and square the door relative to the building frame. But the shims can only be inserted in proximity to the respective brackets 58. Shims can be used only at these locations because there is nothing inside the throat of the jamb against which to wedge the ~~ships~~ shims to effectively hold the frame in place. Legs 62 are then secured to the studs, thus securing the door assembly to the building framing members as shimmed, at the rough opening. Of course, once the frame is in place in the rough opening, any of the legs can be attached to e.g. stud 54 before any other, or all, of the legs are bent to conform to the surfaces of the respective building framing members. --

Please indent the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 29 as follows:

-- The embodiment of FIGURE 5, like that of FIGURE 4, is subject to flexing, dimpling, and/or other distortion of the jamb at rabbets 34, 36, and door stop 38 because of the expanse of the inner space 59 between the contact points of the fasteners at locations 34, 36, and 38, and at stud 54. Relatively smaller

and thinner common mounting screws are used due to the relatively larger quantity of screws needed to anchor the jamb 16, 18 which again makes shimming of the jamb assembly difficult because of the lack of structure in inner space 59. The use of the smaller and thinner common mounting screws in the prior art commonly results in bending or breaking of such screws. Jamb 16 can, of course, be made of thicker metal, to attenuate such flexing, dimpling, or other distortion, but at undesirable, unacceptable, incremental cost, whereby such solution is not acceptable.--

Please delete the empty line at page 11, line 23.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Turning now to FIGURES 6, 6A, 6B and 7-10, which represent specific embodiments of the invention, and especially to FIGURES 6, 6A, 6B, and 8, FIGURE 6A shows an elevation view of a hinge-side jamb assembly of the invention, ~~partially cut away,~~ as viewed from the side of the jamb assembly which is to interface with a stud 54 of a rough opening of a building. As seen in FIGURES 6A and 6B, first, second, and third hinge reinforcement plates 67A, 67B, 67C are securely mounted to jamb 18 as by welding, though other methods of known attachment are contemplated. Reinforcement plates 67A, 67B, 67C are e.g. 7 gauge steel, about 0.19 inch thick. As shown, the reinforcement plates are mounted to the inside surfaces of rabbet sections 34, 36, and are disposed opposite the mounting loci of hinges 24. Reinforcement plates 67 include drilled and threaded mounting holes 69. Hinges 24 are mounted to hinge jamb 18 by fasteners (not shown) which extend through the respective hinge leaves, and secure to the reinforcement plate 67<u>A, 67B and 67C</u> at the respective holes 69. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Spacing blocks 68 are inserted into the inner space 59 inside the jamb, and against the inner surfaces of rabbets 34, 36, and bridging across door stop 38. In the embodiments shown, spacing blocks 68 are laterally displaced from plates 67<u>A, 67B and 67C</u>, and are typically generally spaced along the length of jamb 18. Specific locations for blocks 68 are selected as locations which can

provide a level, e.g. planar, surface to receive insert 70, blocks 68 not overlying plates 67A, 67B and 67C, where the jamb is most likely to receive mechanical stress during the ~~use~~ useful life of door assembly 10. The overall purpose of spacing blocks 68 is to support the steel jamb, ~~,~~ e.g. jamb 16 or 18, thus to facilitate the jamb being able to resist ~~such~~ mechanical stresses while attenuating or avoiding independent movement of the jamb, independent of corresponding movement of the building into which the jamb, e.g. door assembly, is installed. Namely, spacing blocks 68 provide clearance above plates 67A, 67B and 67C, thus to provide clearance between plates 67A, 67B and 67C and insert 70, as effected at inner surface 71 of blocks 68. Further to that end, a fastening aperture 73 is preferably fabricated in door stop 38 opposite each spacing block 68, whereby a fastener 72 can be driven through the jamb face plate, through the spacing block 68, and illustratively into insert 70 and a building framing member as described hereinafter. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

-- A spacing block 68 has a length "L" extending along the length of jamb 18. Length "L" should be sufficiently great to prevent substantial rotation of the block relative to an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of the sheet of paper on which FIGURE 6A is illustrated. Typically, the dimension of length "L" is about the same as the dimension of width "W", whereby spacing block 68, as illustrated in FIGURE 7, is preferably about square. On the other hand, the dimensions "L" and "W" can vary widely in the invention so long as the spacing block 68 satisfactorily provides the clearance and performs the spaced blocking function, and provides a consistent reception surface described hereinafter. For example, the entirety of the length of the jamb, between plates 67A, 67B and 67C, can be filled with spacing blocks. However, as shown and for purposes of economy of cost, spacing blocks 68 are preferably located at selected spaced anchor locations to provide a collectively planar surface to receiver insert 70. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Spacing blocks 68 are at least as thick as reinforcing plates 67A, 67B and 67C. Accordingly, where plates 67A, 67B and 67C are 0.19 inch thick, spacing blocks 68 are at least 0.19 inch thick. Typically, blocks 68 are

substantially thicker than plates 67A, 67B and 67C, while not being so thick as to occupy a predominant proportion of the thickness of the inner space 59 between rabbet sections 34, 36, and the outer surface of flange ends 40. A convenient thickness for blocks 68 is the standard thickness of a finish-planed, nominally 1-inch thick piece of lumber, namely ¾ inch thickness. Accordingly, in a hinge jamb assembly designed and configured for use with a building having a nominal 6-inch wall thickness, a typical spacing block 68 has a width "W" of 5 ½ inches, a length of 4 ¾ inches, and a thickness of ¾ inch. The invention is, of course, not limited in its application to any one building wall thickness. Rather, the invention can be employed in a wide variety of building wall thickness, and with a wide variety of designs of the metal jamb. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

-- The function of blocks 68, as shown in FIGURES 6 and 8, is to serve as spacers, to provide clearances, spacing, over metal covers, metal reinforcements, in jambs, and to provide additional strength to the metal jamb, wherein the outer surfaces 71 of the blocks are located a common distance, preferably farther away, from rabbet sections 34, 36 than are the corresponding outer surfaces of plates 67A, 67B and 67C. Stated functionally, the outer surfaces 71 of the respective spacing blocks 68 along the length of a jamb define a generally planar mounting surface for receiving a reinforcing insert 70. Outer surfaces 71 are contained in a first common plane, and that plane is not generally interrupted by plates 67A, 67B and 67C, or any other structure located between rabbets 34, 36 and a second plane which connects flange ends 40 at their most distal location from jamb face plate 32. While minor interruptions of the first common plane are tolerated, and in some instances are expedient, the area of such interruptions is de minimis compared to the overall area of the plane inside jamb 18. Further, the depth of penetration of any such interruptions, beyond the first common plane, is preferably minor compared to the depth "D" of the jamb between blocks 68 and flange ends 40. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 32 with the following amended paragraph:

-- A given block 68 is typically a cut piece of standard dimension treated lumber, such as ¾ inch thick, nominally 6-inch wide lumber, which fills the width

of the jamb space between inner and outer flanges 28, 30. Blocks 68 may be any thickness sufficient to successfully bridge door stop 38, and to provide support against rabbets 34 and 36 while providing an effective level, e.g. planar, mounting surface to receive the reinforcing insert. As illustrated in FIGURE 6A, on hinge jamb 18, blocks 68 are preferably placed adjacent the hinge reinforcement plates 67A, 67B and 67C. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 13 with the following amended paragraph:

-- In the illustrated configuration, spacing blocks 68 space the wood jamb insert 70 from any longitudinally intermittent variations of the inner surfaces of rabbets 34, 36 ~~from flat surfaces~~, and from any other intrusions into space 59 such as by plates 67A, 67B and 67C, which extend from rabbets 34, 36 in a direction generally toward flange ends 40. Blocks 68 also provide solid fill structure to solidly anchor insert 70 against rabbets 34, 36, and thus generally against jamb face plate 32. Spacing blocks 68 also limit the distance between rabbets 34, 36 and wood insert 70, and thereby assist in limiting flexing of inner and outer flanges 28, 30. Flexing can be further limited by using a greater number of spacing blocks 68, or longer spacing blocks, so long as blocks 68 do not overlie the various jamb structure elements such as hardware associated with the strike or the hinges, so as to fail to provide common surfaces 71 to receive a common plane thereat. However, spacing blocks 68, or portions of spacing blocks 68, can overlie such hardware, e.g. plates 67A, 67B and 67C, so long as the blocks are sized and configured to cooperatively accommodate a common mounting surface defined by the plane which extends along surfaces 71. If desired, such overlying blocks 68 need not extend as far as the common, e.g. mounting plane. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

-- The jamb assembly is assembled, and used, as follows. Referring to FIGURES 6 and 6A, 6B, an e.g. hinge jamb 18 is laid on a horizontal surface with door stop 38 oriented down, and with the open face of the jamb oriented upwardly. Such jamb has already been fitted with any hardware conventionally associated with the hinges, or the strike or jamb face plate in the case of a strike jamb. Accordingly, in a hinge jamb, hinge reinforcement plates 67A, 67B and

67C are already permanently mounted in place in the jamb. In the illustrated embodiment, plates 67A, 67B and 67C are welded to jamb 18. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Blocks 68 are inserted into space 59, against rabbets 34, 36, and adjacent plates 67A, 67B and 67C, as shown in FIGURE 6A. Blocks 68 should not overlie plates 67A, 67B and 67C, but can be touchingly-adjacent plates 67A, 67B and 67C. Next, insert 70 is emplaced, friction fit into the remaining void space between flange ends 40, as shown in FIGURE 6 and abutted against spacing ~~bocks~~ blocks 68 at surface 71. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

-- With the blocks 68 and the insert 70 ~~thus~~ temporarily held in place by friction, a plurality of nails are driven through insert 70 and into blocks 68, thus to permanently join blocks 68 and insert 70 to each other, in inner space 59. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Apertures 73 are preferably alternately spaced on opposing sides of an imaginary centerline "CL" extending along the length of door stop 38, as illustrated in FIGURE ~~6A~~ 6B. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 12 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Referring to FIGURE ~~8~~ 6, and as an overview, door frame 14 is preferably shipped to the job site completely assembled, including left and right jambs 16, 18, header jamb 20, threshold 22, and door slab 12. In such assembly, left and right jambs 16, 18 have spacing blocks 68 and inserts 70 already mounted therein. Header jamb 20 permissively can have spacing blocks 68 and insert 70, but typically such is not needed. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

-- At the job site, the door assembly is tipped into the rough opening, represented by stud 54 in FIGURE 8, without necessity of any further modification of the door assembly. The temporary screws 72 are removed. Longer permanent screws 74, shown in FIGURE 8, are screwed into the ~~same~~ empty apertures 73 in door stop 38, and are advanced into a building member, e.g. a stud, framing the doorway opening. Screws 74 thus provide anchors which serve as the anchor structure which anchors the door assembly to the building. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

-- The hinge jamb assembly corresponding to jamb 18 has been described in some detail above. The strike jamb assembly corresponding to jamb 16 of FIGURE 1 is structured in a generally similar manner. The strike jamb assembly starts with a base jamb as at FIGURE 2. Any desired reinforcements, such as plates 67A, 67B and 67C, can be optionally installed. The strike hardware is installed. Spacing blocks 68 are then added, followed by insert 70, or multiple inserts or insert elements, as desired, thus to generally add rigidity to the resultant jamb assembly. The resulting strike jamb assembly is then assembled to a respective hinge jamb assembly 18, a header jamb 20, and threshold 22 as desired, to form a resultant door assembly. In general, the header jamb 20 includes only the metal jamb base corresponding to strike jamb 16 or hinge jamb 18, but without the hinge or strike reinforcements. Accordingly, the header jamb does not include an insert 70 in the illustrated embodiments. However, an insert 70, and optionally corresponding block or blocks 68, can be used in the header jamb if and as desired. --